SI.	Name of the State	No. Government Dental College	Private Dental College	Total	Total number of seats
5.	Delhi		—	1	40
6.	Goa		—	1	40
7.	Gujarat	2	5	7	580
8.	Haryana		8	9	720
9.	Himachal Pradesh		4	5	340
10.	J&K		—	1	20
11.	Karnataka		41	42	2800
12.	Kerala	3	9	12	580
13.	Madhya Pradesh		7	8	660
14.	Maharashtra	4	20	24	1730
15.	Orissa		1	2	80
16.	Pondicherry		—	1	40
17.	Punjab	2	9	11	780
18.	Rajasthan		8	9	800
19.	Tamil Nadu		15	16	1380
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2	21	23	2140
21.	Uttaranchal	0	1	1	100
22.	West Bengal	2	1	3	170
	TOTAL	**31**	174	205	15200

Agenda of meeting of the National Commission on Population

*287. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first meeting of the recently constituted National Commission on Population was held recently;

(b) if so, the agenda of the meeting and its outcome thereof;

(c) whether any specific decisions were taken to control the explosion of population in the country; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister announced during the meeting that the Population Policy of the country does not encourage incentives and disincentives; and

(e) if so, the manner in which Government propose to control population without any incentives and disincentives?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The first meeting of the reconstituted National Commission on Population (NCP) was held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 23rd July, 2005. The meeting discussed the following items:

0) Approach to issues of Population Stabilisation based on National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP);

(ii) Learning from Southern States; and

(iii) Population challenge in demographically weaker States and appropriate Strategies.

In course of detailed discussions on the agenda items, the importance of providing need based, client centered, demand driven and high quality services to the beneficiaries, while recognizing the need for empowerment of women and their right to make informed choices, was emphasized. Such services would enhance the quality of reproductive life of the population enabling country to achieve the goal of population stabilization. The following two decisions were taken:

(i) There should be an Annual Health Survey of all districts, which could be published annually so that health indicators at district level are periodically published, monitored and compared against benchmarks.

(ii) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should set up five groups of experts for studying[x] the population profile of the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa to identify weaknesses in the health delivery

systems and to suggest measures that would be taken to improve the health and demographic status of the States.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The tenet of the Population Policy regarding voluntary and informed choice while availing of family welfare services, without any incentive/disincentive was emphasized at the meeting.

Providing incentives and disincentives are not very relevant for population stabilization measures. As a matter of fact, on occasions, they can prove to be counter productive. The population stabilization requires a holistic approach to the problem. The Government has recently launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), which seeks to provide integrated comprehensive primary healthcare services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the society throughout the country with special focus on 18 States. The objective of the NRHM is to provide accessible and reliable primary health care services so as to achieve the Goals of National Population Policy and National Health Policy.

Displaying extent of pesticides on labels of **food items**

†*288, SHRI MOTILAL VORA:
SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 499 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 4th March, 2005 and state:

(a) the reasons for which Government do not wish to display extent of pesticides on labels of food items by amending the Food Adulteration (Prevention) Rules, 1955 keeping in view the concern for health of the common people;

(b) whether Government are aware that pesticides have been found exceeding the prescribed limit in several food products and cold drinks and they affect the public health adversely; and

(c) if so, by when Government would make arrangements for display of the extent of pesticides on the labels of food items?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAM DOSS): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.